

GOVERNOR CLAIMS HE IS SOLE JUDGE IN LAND AFFAIRS

Legal Advisers of Executive
Record Brief in Suit By
Judge Stuart

FAILED TO COMPLY WITH THE LAW: HAS NO CASE

Government Counsel Says Man-
damus Cannot Lie in Present
Action Before Court

"The opening of public lands for homestead entry may be affected by many varying circumstances," say Attorney General Stainback and Deputy Attorney General Heen in a memorandum of brief on behalf of respondents which filed yesterday in the circuit court in the matter of the application of Circuit Judge Thomas B. Stuart for a writ of mandamus against Governor Pinkham and Land Commissioner Tucker.

"It is within the province of the respondents to say whether or not the requisite number of qualified persons have made application for homesteads, whether or not they are bona fide applicants and whether or not they have the specific lands applied for or other suitable lands."

"It is also within their power to pass judgment upon the question as to whether or not there is a demand for homesteads. Surely this court cannot be expected to continually supervise these matters or to examine into them whenever they arise."

Statement in Governor's Answer

This is the Governor's answer to the charge made by Judge Stuart in his petition to the effect that the administration ignored requests made by the qualified number of citizens for the opening of public lands for homestead purposes.

The brief begins with: "We respectfully urge that the Governor cannot be compelled by mandamus to perform any duty even though such duty is purely ministerial." Authorities are quoted to substantiate this contention.

"The argument of counsel for petitioner that the Governor of the Territory stands upon a different footing from those of the States wherein it is held that mandamus does not lie against the Governor, we submit is not worthy of any consideration. On the fundamental principles of government in the Territory are identical the same as those of the States referred to. The method and manner of appointing or electing a Governor do not in any way affect these principles."

Duties Are Discretionary

"Admitting for the purpose of argument that mandamus does lie against the Governor, we contend that it cannot issue in the present case for various reasons, one being that the alleged duties sought to be enforced here are discretionary." More law is quoted to bear out this view of the legal advisers of the Governor.

"The respondents claim that there is an improper founder of action in this case, in that Judge Stuart seeks to obtain relief for himself on the one hand and on the other to obtain relief for persons not named in the petition."

"We do not admit for one moment," the brief goes on to say, "that the general duties in regard to the opening of public lands sought to be enforced in this case are the proper subject of mandamus. Admitting, however, that mandamus would lie to compel the performance of such duties, we submit that the petitioner is not entitled to the enforcement thereof."

Different Kinds Of Persons

"In the first place, the petitioner cannot, under any circumstances, show any peculiar or special interest in him these general duties, nor show any interest in himself that is common to the general public. It cannot be said that the general public as a whole is interested in the opening up of public lands for homestead purposes. On the contrary, those who already hold homesteads in one form or another, are no longer qualified to make demand or application for the opening of public lands for homestead purposes, and hence they cannot be considered as having any present interest in such matters."

Not Applicable On This Case

"The remedy by mandamus contemplates the necessity of indicating the precise thing to be done. It is not adapted to cases calling for continuous action, varying according to circumstances. And more law is cited."

"The respondents made in the special homestead agreement referred to in the writ are not illegal," contends the brief. "The wording of Section 241 of the Revised Laws of 1915, clearly authorizes the making of such reservations."

The brief holds that in 1902 the Attorney General of the United States was asked by the Secretary of the Interior as to whether or not the Territory could grant an agreement upon the public lands of the Territory.

"The attorney general, in a lengthy opinion, ruled that it was his opinion that the power conferred, . . . lease, sell or otherwise dispose of the public lands includes the authority to grant an agreement upon, over and across them." This ruling, which we

COLONEL CHOSEN FOR THE GUARD

Captain Lincoln Will Have Charge
of Work in First
Infantry

Capt. Charles S. Lincoln of the Second Infantry, U. S. A., will report to Brig. Gen. Samuel I. Johnson on January 1 to take up duty as senior inspector-instructor for the First Infantry, N. G. H. He immediately will be given the rank of colonel by Governor Pinkham, taking personal charge of the regiment on Oahu.

General Johnson announced yesterday that with Captain Lincoln will come six or eight sergeants from the army, who will be assigned to duty among the battalions of the national guard as drill sergeants. This is to be perfecting the organization for rating to a high standard the efficiency of the National Guard of Hawaii.

"I have been working on this matter for several months," said General Johnson. "The Governor early gave me his approval, and we are highly pleased in obtaining the services of Captain Lincoln, who was recommended by Brigadier-General Wiser and Adj. Gen. Archibald Campbell of the Hawaiian Department."

"We have obtained only recently the permission of the war department to transfer Captain Lincoln to duty in the national guard. Our efficiency program will proceed rapidly from this time forward."

In addition to the six or eight drill sergeants from the regular army a first lieutenant is to be transferred to duty as assistant inspector-instructor. Who this officer will be is not stated yet.

General Johnson returned Saturday from Maui, where he completed inspection of six national guard companies, and on Wednesday he will go to Hilo to finally inspect the troops in the Big Island. He will take with him a drill sergeant from the army, who will be installed there as inspector-instructor. One was established in Maui last week and another will be taken to Kauai in the near future.

KALAUPAPA SETTLERS WANT A SOCIAL HALL

The inmates of the settlement at Kalaupapa are endeavoring to raise \$500 for the purpose of building a social hall and the purchase of a pool table and phonograph. They are giving concert and have every prospect of getting their share of the money needed for the improvements. Superintendent J. D. McVeigh, who arrived from Honolulu yesterday, said that with what the folk of the settlement could raise and with what friends outside contribute, about \$275 would be raised for the purpose set forth.

MEASLES AND DIPHTHERIA PREVAIL IN CENTRAL MAUI

Measles and diphtheria are reported from central Maui and in the neighborhood of Lahaina. At Paunene camp one Japanese child died of diphtheria. There have been one or two cases of the disease in Wailuku but no fatalities.

YOUTH LOSES RIGHT HAND

Joe Silva, a fourteen-year-old youth, while chopping grass for fodder with a machete at Kailua yesterday, managed to get his hand in the knife and the member was so badly injured that the right arm had to be amputated three inches above the wrist. The operation was performed by Emergency Surgeon Ayer.

submit is entitled to much respect, is cited for the purpose of showing that a grant of the whole fee in public lands or only of certain interests therein may be made; or, in other words, that public lands may be sold subject to reservation.

No Compliance, No Remedy

The brief adds that, while it may be the rule in two or three jurisdictions that a relator in a case of mandamus may receive such relief as he may be entitled to, and less than what he has asked for, the Governor's advisers contend that such rule does not obtain in this jurisdiction. In a local case, which is cited, the court held that the respondent was subject to mandamus in that regard, but that the ruling of the circuit judge quashing the writ should be affirmed upon the ground "that the petitioner had asked for a relief greater than the statute allowed."

A mandamus case is cited in which it was held that an applicant for mandamus against the commissioner of the general land office to compel reinstatement of his purchase of land, which the commissioner had cancelled, must show compliance by the applicant with the law authorizing his purchase, as well as the validity of the loan. In another case it was held, continues the brief, that the alternative writ to compel the board of land commissioners to execute a deed of state land to the petitioner and show on its face that he had complied with the statutory requirements.

Stuart Improperly in Court

In other words, the brief of Attorney General Stainback and Deputy Attorney General Heen holds that Judge Stuart, the petitioner, is improperly in court as that he must first show that the conditions he complains of have been complied with by him before he may be entitled to remedy in a court of law. They claim that while Judge Stuart signed an agreement with the Territory to grant an agreement upon the public lands of the Territory, he failed to live up to the terms of the agreement.

The brief of the petitioner has been prepared, but, although Attorney General Stainback had been furnished with a copy, it was not filed in court yesterday. This will probably be done today.

COMPEL PLANTS TO BUILD BATTLESHIPS

Daniels Wants Law Giving Govern-
ment Power To Requisition
Private Shops

WASHINGTON—Drumelle measures may be adopted by the administration to compel the building of the new battleships of the United States Navy by American steel plants now given over exclusively to the manufacture of munitions for the allies in the great war.

The exorbitant terms demanded by private bidders on the contracts for the two dreadnoughts authorized at the last session of congress and the general apathy of those contract-goods manufacturers in regard to the needs of the United States Navy has elicited from Secretary Daniels the suggestion that the government may requisition the construction of these ships in private plants.

The secretary will submit to President Wilson a proposal that congress be asked to authorize by law the requisitioning of material and labor for the national defense whenever necessary. Under this plan the government would take possession of a part or all of a private plant and proceed to construct a battleship.

Situation Serious

The secretary says the government is not prepared to build all of the vessels contemplated in the naval program, that even with extensions to the navy yards planned, it will not be prepared to do all of the work; and that it regards the situation as sufficiently serious to call for stern measures if private manufacturers and bidders do not respond to its request for bids in a way in which he regards as proper.

Several interpretations were placed on the secretary's statement by Washington. One is that it was made for the purpose of bringing the private firms to time. In the bids which were opened last week for the construction of the two dreadnoughts, the bidders demanded so many extensions that if these were granted the cost of the ships would be increased far above the congressional limitation.

Another is that it is in answer to the charges of former Secretary of State Bryan. Congressman Tamm, and other peace at any price advocates that the administration has fallen into the hands of the armaments, steel and munitions men.

"I am more convinced than ever that the government should go ahead and build an armor plate plant, even if no metal is ever heated in it," Mr. Daniels said. "I am more convinced than ever that the government should increase its facilities for building all parts of battleships and other vessels and all of the vessels we need. The ideal arrangement, I believe, is to have the government and the private parties bidding against each other."

"But if the private manufacturers are not willing to do the government work or to furnish the government supplies which are absolutely necessary for it to do the work, congress will be asked to find a way to enable the government to obtain what it needs."

Bids Strangely Similar

"All of the private manufacturers know that the administration contemplated increasing its naval program. All of them knew months ago that bids would be asked on the construction of the two ships authorized by the last congress. If all of these plans have been made by the government, why are they so similar and the exemptions they asked were similar. He denied he had turned the bids over to the department of justice for investigation."

At the navy department it is said that even if congress makes the appropriations for the new naval program immediately available it will be difficult to get the work under way before July.

Just what power to ask from congress has not been decided upon yet. It has been suggested that the simplest way would be to obtain some sort of a condemnation or requisitioning act which would enable the government to obtain from any manufacturer any of his products, paying him therefor a fair valuation fixed by some impartial board of experts, or possibly by a governmental board. It is admitted that such legislation might entail endless litigation, but navy officials assert that it may be necessary.

DEMOCRATIC LEADER ABANDONS HIS PARTY

George Kaina Lowe, at one time one of the staunch supporters of Democracy in Hawaii and prominently mentioned some time ago to succeed James A. King as senator for Kona, has publicly announced in Hilo his change of political faith. He is now firmly convinced that Hawaii needs protection and he has gotten aboard the Republican band wagon. He is endeavoring to convert David Ewaliko, the well known Hilo Democrat, to his new way of thinking.

HEAVIER RAILS ARE LAID

Heavy traffic on the Kahului railroad, between Kahului and Paia, is the cause for the laying of heavier rails on the road. A new spur track has been built from the main line to the Hilo hills.

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NEW RULES COVER HAWAIIAN IMPORTS FROM MAINLAND

Primary Object of Latest Regu-
lations Is To Secure Accu-
racy In Statistics

SHIPPERS' DECLARATION
HAS BEEN SIMPLIFIED

Revised Requirements Will Go
Into Effect On First Day of
Coming Year

Hawaii, as well as Alaska and Porto Rico, will be affected by the new regulations promulgated by the department of commerce at Washington, relative to mainland export procedure announced to become effective on January 1. These regulations have created such intense interest among manufacturers and shippers of the mainland, as well as importers of the territorial and insular possessions concerned, that the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce has found it necessary to re-print the new order with explanatory text, and copies of the bill in have been received here by the office of the collector of customs for distribution to all persons who are interested. All mainland shipments for export to foreign countries, as well as Hawaii, Alaska and Porto Rico, will be affected by the new regulations.

Accuracy of statement and completeness of description in export statistics are the primary objects of the new procedure. Heretofore the data received by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce frequently have been lacking in these respects, largely by reason of the fact that previous shippers have been careless in their consigning to their agents at the wharves for export goods unaccompanied by adequate descriptions for use in making export declarations. The new regulations seek to remedy this defect.

Complete Returns Important

The importance of detailed and accurate returns as a basis for the statistical information published by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce is apparent when it is realized that the export trade of the country now exceeds \$3,000,000,000 annually and is rapidly increasing. With practically all commodities participating in that growth, it is evident in commercial procedure in international trade, the demand for authoritative instructions regarding the new requirements in export trade, the main features of the regulations on that subject have been summarized as follows:

1. A simplified form of shippers' export returns has been provided, alike for exports by rail and by vessel. It is so drawn up as to prevent the disclosure of the value of goods to persons outside the customs service. The duplicate to be furnished over to the shipper's agent at the wharves or to the common carrier as proof of compliance with the requirements will contain no statement of value.

2. The on to shippers' declarations for export by water may be taken before any person authorized to administer oaths and not as heretofore exclusively before the collector of customs or a deputy collector.

3. The requirements on the part of common carriers have been somewhat simplified and hereafter copies of the way bills will be accepted from railroad companies in lieu of certificates. In vessel manifests a notation that the values are as stated on the shippers' declarations will be accepted in lieu of a detailed statement of the value of each shipment.

Requirements To Be Enforced

In accordance with the act of 1913, the laws requiring that goods shall not pass out of the jurisdiction of the United States until shippers' declarations are presented in due form will be strictly enforced. Execution will be made only when the carrier gives bond to produce within fifteen days export declarations (originals or duplicates) for all shipments.

Compliance with the new regulations will impose no burden on exporters who have been observing the legal requirements. On the contrary the convenience is served, and the collection of shippers' generally will aid the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce in building up a more accurate and complete picture of the export trade of the country and accurate business guide.

American foreign trade rose to the new high level of five billion dollars in the twelve months ending with October, 1915, according to figures made available by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Imports of merchandise amounted to \$1,001,748,011, compared with \$1,880,414,571 in the preceding period, while exports aggregated \$2,344,634,638, against \$2,140,847,829 in the twelve months ending with October, 1914.

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CALLS U. S. ARMY ONE DAY'S KILLING

Hudson-Maxim Says We Must
Have Navy Equal To Any To
Prevent War

KANSAS CITY, Missouri.—Hudson Maxim, inventor of many implements of war, addressing the Kansas City Commercial Club at its annual dinner, asserted that the only way America could be saved from war would be to have a navy big and powerful enough to stand successfully against any other navy in the world and "an army big enough to save the country from the horrors of defeat and humiliation, even should our navy be destroyed."

"Our little, poorly equipped army would not be able to offer resistance enough to make a ripple in the line of the enemy's advance," Mr. Maxim said. "Our army would make just about one good day's killing."

"Suppose the enemy should land at Boston or New York, or at any of the ports between. Nothing under heaven could do would prevent the invaders from capturing the entire country between the Alleghenies and the sea within two weeks."

Mr. Maxim's suppositional invasion was by a first class European power at the conclusion of the present conflict.

German Navy Superior

"Any one of the great warring nations, if victorious," he said, "would have available several million war-trained veterans for a trial at arms with us, and should that foreign nation be either England or Germany it would have a navy far superior to our own, and consequently could not be opposed by our navy."

Hence that nation would be able to land upon our shores its legions of trained fighters, equipped with all the paraphernalia and engineering of war as fast as they could be brought overseas."

A quarter of a million men, Mr. Maxim said, could be landed within a matter of days, and the victors would take possession of our homes and of our women, for every household would be debilitated a certain number of officers or privates, to be fed and entertained. You would no longer be masters of your own households, but the officers in charge would be masters of ceremonies."

"We should have to ransom our selves with gold and the enemy would throw his sword into the scales, as did Brennus, to make good weight. Our country would take possession of our homes and of our women, for every household would be debilitated a certain number of officers or privates, to be fed and entertained. You would no longer be masters of your own households, but the officers in charge would be masters of ceremonies."

"While all the other nations of the world are armed to the teeth, and are still arming, and fighting for the mastery of the world, it is the extreme of imbecility for us not to arm also. We are forced to decide whether we will kill our enemies in self-defense or allow our enemies to kill us."

Fears Shambles of Slaughter

"If this country should be invaded and we should send our young men to do front without adequate preparation it would be merely to sacrifice them in a shambles of slaughter. We do not want to do this thing. It is your duty—it is the duty of all of us—to use our brains, our muscles, our cash and our money to the full, to stop the propagation of pernicous nations."

"We are the richest country in the world and we can very well afford a national insurance; and we must insure a time of peace. Look at England, France, Russia. Think of the vast armies that are on foot in those countries and how much greater that in due time it would have been had these countries been as well prepared as was Germany."

"The chief lesson of the present war is that we should prepare against war. From every sense of obligation, from every sense of economy, from every sense of duty and religion we should be ready—and lose no time about it."

SUGAR MILL ON HAWAII FOR SMALL PLANTERS

A small sugar mill for the grinding of cane for an association of small planters at Kailua, Hawaii, will be built by the Honolulu Iron Works. It will cost between \$30,000 and \$40,000 and will be constructed by the Hilo branch of the firm. It is to be ready for delivery on the first of next July.

Exports of sugar from October, 1914, to October, 1915, were \$1,001,748,011, against \$1,880,414,571 in the preceding period.

Free merchandise comprised 70.91 per cent of the total imports of October, 1915, against 62.97 per cent of those of October, 1914.

Gold imports during October, 1915, amounted to \$79,899,279, against \$1,945,093 in October last year and gold exports were valued at \$2,038,370 in October, 1915, compared with \$50,361,972 in October, 1914. October 1915 showed a net inward gold movement of \$76,950,889, instead of a net outward gold movement of \$44,360,602 in October last year. For the twelve months ending with October gold imports aggregated \$758,061,145, compared with \$58,001,088 in the preceding period; and gold exports for the twelve months ending with October 1915 aggregated \$2,344,634,638, against \$2,140,847,829 in the twelve months ending with October, 1914.

PARASITE HUNTER HOME AT LAST

Entomologist Bridwell, Formerly
Fullaway's Assistant, Gets
Back To Hawaii

J. C. Bridwell the entomologist who accompanied David T. Fullaway to Africa eighteen months ago, as his assistant, on the famous and successful quest for parasites to destroy the Mediterranean fruit fly, arrived with Mrs. Bridwell on the Makura from Sydney yesterday.

Mr. Bridwell parted company with Mr. Fullaway shortly after crossing the Atlantic and instead of returning to Hawaii remained in Africa. Then came the European war. Mr. Bridwell worked southward to Cape Town and finally reached Australia, from there communicating with the board of agriculture and forestry. The board cabled transportation for Mr. Bridwell some months ago but he did not use it. E. M. Ekshorn, Territorial entomologist, stated yesterday, and the board of agriculture released his services last June or July.

Quest Not Successful

As a result of letter communications the board of agriculture again provided him transportation from Australia in order that the long delayed settlement of expenses incurred in the parasite hunt may be completed. Mr. Ekshorn stated that no living parasites have been received through Mr. Bridwell, who has been out of touch with the division of entomology for about a year. He has, however, made large scientific collections, it is reported.

Albert Waterhouse, executive officer of the board of agriculture and forestry, is expected to arrive from Hawaii this morning and the board will undoubtedly undertake the unraveling of this entomological tangle at an early date. In the mean time Mr. Fullaway's pet parasites have pretty well cleaned up the Mediterranean fruit fly in Hawaii and he has gone to India to get another lot of honey water with which to fight the pink boll worm of cotton, and other pests.

YEE YO KEUK TELLS STORY

Yee Yo Keuk, the wounded Korean bandit, at present confined in the emergency hospital at the police station, is progressing toward recovery. His wounds are of a benign nature, according to Emergency Hospital Surgeon Ayer, and no apprehension is felt as to his early and complete recovery.

Keuk is, says Doctor Ayer, a tractable patient and gives no trouble whatever. He chats pleasantly with the doctor and seems grateful for the attention which he is receiving. Asked yesterday how he came to start on his career of crime, the Korean said that years ago he became an enemy of society on account of the treatment which he received at the hands of a family for which he used to work. He says that he gave the best service that he could and was rewarded only by ill-treatment. He was docked for every little fault until when payday came he was told to leave.

Keuk says that the way he managed to escape arrest for so long a time was by remaining in his hiding place under the German evangelist church for days and nights at a time together.

He kept his retreat well stocked with provisions and only sallied forth when the commissary became exhausted and he needed money with which to replenish it.

The Korean stated yesterday that his ambition was to "secure" enough money to pay his passage back to Korea and that his robberies were committed with this end in view. Yee Yo Keuk strenuously denies having had any hand in the killing of his countryman, Chue Wong Yee.

Elaborate plans are being taken to prevent the escape of the Korean desperado from the police station. A special guard is set over him in the old operating room in the basement of the station house, and the door leading into the courtyard is kept locked all the time and unlocked only to allow the entrance or exit of persons having business below.

KNOX DECRIES PHRASE 'HYPHENATED CITIZENS'

PHILADELPHIA, November 20.—Former Secretary of State Philander C. Knox, in a speech at a dinner here today, said that the cologne of the phrase "hyphenated citizenship" was an unfortunate thing. Knox said:

"Some clever man recently coined the expression, 'hyphenated citizenship.' He has placed millions of our American citizens, if not under suspicion, at least in a position where they become suspicious. We have all been accustomed to hyphenated Americanism. The very nature of our country's population makes it necessary to discourage such phrases as this."

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There is no danger whatever from look jaw or blood poison resulting from a wound when Chamberlain's Pain Expeller is promptly applied. It is an antiseptic and draws the germs which enter through the wound, and causes them to heal without maturing and so to keep the time required by the treatment at a minimum. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

GOVERNOR PINKHAM HUNTS IN CANOE IS A LAND 'GRABBER'

Also Suggests 'Link the Bourbon'
Has Collected Rentals For
Government Acreage

BILL HAS BEEN RENDERED
TENTATIVELY FOR REFUND

All of Which Goes To Show That
Stuart Suit Has Raised
Storm

Governor Pinkham denied emphatically yesterday the rumor that he had instructed Attorney General Stainback to bring suit against L. L. McCandless for the collection of several years' rental on about one thousand acres of public land, which Mr. McCandless was said to have "jumped" somewhere on this island.

"The story, denied by the governor, but qualified in a statement made by him to The Advertiser, was that Mr. McCandless would be asked to pay the Territory from \$20,000 to \$300,000."

Governor's Statement

"Several Sundays past, the governor, with family friends and visitors, took an afternoon auto ride into the country, making, on the way, a social call," said the governor.

"In speaking of land matters, a gentleman informed the governor that L. L. McCandless had been, for many years, collecting from ignorant Japanese renters for a number of acres of government land, over which he had no legal control or claim."

"The governor inquired if the gentleman would substantiate this allegation and he could and would."

"The land commissioner and superintendent of forestry were directed to investigate, and reported Mr. McCandless had collected monies to which he was not entitled."

"They were directed to make a claim in the form of a tentative bill on Mr. McCandless for these monies and did so."

"It is quite presumable Mr. McCandless will be only too anxious to pay the claim and remove any possible shadow on his transactions."

McCandless Not Talkative

When asked yesterday for a statement, Mr. McCandless, who was at his home on Liliha street, declined to discuss the subject other than to say that he knew nothing about it; had just returned from the country, where he had spent a number of days, and was sure that he would not draw into a controversy in the matter with Governor Pinkham.

"If the governor thinks he has anything coming from 'Link' McCandless let him proceed to get it," said Mr. McCandless as a finale. "He surely ought to know how to proceed to collect from me if he thinks there is anything coming to him. I have received no demand, nor has any demand in the shape of a communication or otherwise been received by me."

Although Governor Pinkham and L. L. McCandless are both Bourbons, the one recognized as the standard bearer of the Democratic party in the Territory and the personal representative of President Wilson, and the other a Bourbon of high standing, several times candidate for delegate to congress, they are not political friends, it is asserted by knowing ones.

It is claimed, furthermore, that Mr. McCandless, recently kokus the stand taken by Circuit Judge Stuart in his recent mandamus suit against the governor and his land commissioner, Joshua D. Tucker, which would force the chief executive and the commissioner to do certain things in regard to the land administration in Hawaii, which would be much to the liking of the circuit judge in question.

Backing Judge Stuart

McCandless' so-called championship of Judge Stuart's stand, it is asserted by political wiseacres, has widened the breach which already existed between Governor Pinkham and Mr. McCandless.

The action on the part of the governor, demanding, as admitted by him, the payment of rentals alleged to have been collected by Mr. McCandless in the manner claimed, is, it is argued, the governor's "come back" to the jurist and his political friend or friends.

Governor Pinkham is confident, according to his statement to The Advertiser, that Mr. McCandless has been collecting rentals from Japanese for several years past from land not his own and supposedly belonging to the Territory. He says that Mr. McCandless will, presumably, "will be only too anxious to pay the claim and remove any possible shadow on his transactions."

Mr. McCandless says he knows nothing about the matter, and there was a fight. It looks, it was claimed yesterday, as if the whole affair will go to the courts.

MAUI SEEKS BANANA MARKET IN MAINLAND

A large shipment of Maui bananas was forwarded to the Coast from Kahului by the steamer Lurline. This was a trial shipment and it will be watched with a great deal of interest as a guide for the further shipments of the fruit. Maui bananas have a splendid market in San Francisco if they can be delivered there in first class condition.

NEW DORMITORY FOR GIRLS

Proceeds for the new dormitory at the Kohala girls school are bright. At ready more than \$8000 of the sum necessary for the work has been raised.